

WALL STREET-COOLIDGE REGIME SEIZES NICARAGUA

COMMUNISTS DOUBLE 1926 VOTE IN N. Y. ELECTION, POLL 10,000

Labor Party for 1928 Urged by Workers Party On Basis of Return

Communists in the election Tuesday more than doubled their New York vote of last year, returns showed yesterday.

Although it was an "off" year and one of the least stimulating campaigns since 1915, a total of 2,521 Communist votes were counted for Charles Zimmerman, Workers (Communist) Party candidate for Judge of General Sessions in Manhattan, and 2,860 for Anton Bimba, Party candidate for Kings County district attorney, returns showed. This vote compares with 1,032 in Manhattan, and 1,424 in Kings County in 1926.

On the basis of these figures a total of 10,000 votes were cast for the Workers Party candidates Tuesday, against 4,691 cast in New York City for the Party candidate for governor of New York last year.

In every election a large number of votes for Workers Party candidates are counted incorrectly or, are discarded entirely, according to the New York district office of the Party. Communist votes cast Tuesday and actually reported as counted in the returns by the New York Election Board are as follows:

General Sessions, Judge, Manhattan, Chas. S. Zimmerman, 2,521.

2nd Municipal Court, Judge, Alexander Trachtenberg, 1,267.

District attorney, Kings County, Anton Bimba.

Register, Kings County, Carrie Katz, 2,477.

Sheriff, Kings County, Alfred Wagenknecht, 1,943.

County clerk, Kings County, Ray Ragozin, 2,027.

5th assembly district, Bronx, Moissey J. Olgin, 376.

6th assembly district, Kings County, Chas. W. Blysky, 145.

8th assembly district, Manhattan, Wm. W. Weinstein, 213.

17th assembly district, Manhattan, Juliet Stuart Poyntz, 109.

23rd assembly district, Kings County, Bertram D. Wolfe, 154.

8th Aldermanic, Manhattan, Rebecca Grecht, 193.

17th Aldermanic, Manhattan, Julius Coddling, 99.

29th Aldermanic, Bronx, Belle Robbins, 764.

50th Aldermanic, Kings County, Benjamin Lifschitz, 150.

GARFIELD, N. J., Nov. 9.—Mayor William Burke, bitter enemy of the textile workers during the last strike, was defeated for reelection yesterday. He received 1,433 votes as against 2,410 polled for Anthony Perrattio, the victor.

Gus Deak, president of the district council of the United Textile Workers and candidate on the United Labor Ticket for councilman in the fourth ward, polled 191. Sabe was elected with 425 votes.

John Di Santo, labor candidate in the fourth ward, ran third in a field of four candidates, Felix Panerisi, labor candidate in the third ward, was last of four candidates.

The campaign of the United Labor Ticket is believed to have played an important part in Burke's defeat. (Continued on Page Five)

Foster Will Address Paterson, N. J. Meet On 10th Anniversary

William Z. Foster, head of the industrial department of the Workers (Communist) Party, will be the chief speaker in Paterson, N. J., Friday at 8 p. m. at Helvetia Hall at a mass meeting called to celebrate the tenth anniversary of the Russian Revolution.

Foster, who was in the Soviet Union in the days of the famine, again at the beginning of the new economic policy and again last year, will tell the workers of Paterson of his own observations of the progress of the Soviet Union in the different fields of life.

Other tenth anniversary meetings scheduled for New Jersey are: Elizabeth, Nov. 13, 7 p. m., 515 Court St.; Nesin, Crouch, speakers; Newark, Nov. 13, 3 p. m., Ukrainian Hall, Beacon St.; Wicks, Ballam, Hoehy; West New York, Nov. 13, 3 p. m., Labor Lyceum, 17th St. and Hylan Pl.; Poyntz, Markoff; Passaic, Nov. 13, 8 p. m., 27 Dayton Ave.; Crouch, Wicks, Paterson.

A meeting will also be held in Yonkers, N. Y., November 20 at 8 p. m. at 20 Warburton Ave.

James Maurer, Who Led Delegation to Russia, Elected to City Council

READING, Pa., Nov. 9.—James H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and head of the first American trade union delegation to Soviet Russia, was yesterday elected a city councilman of Reading, a large industrial city.

Maurer ran on the socialist ticket, and carried with him a full city administration of socialists.

No other party secured any city office. J. Henry Stump is mayor.

TROTSKY GROUP HOWLED DOWN BY MOSCOW WORKERS

Won't Hear Factional Opposition Speeches

(Special Cable to DAILY WORKER) MOSCOW, Nov. 9.—The attempts of the Opposition leaders to utilize the celebrations of the tenth anniversary of the November revolution for factional purposes failed miserably when Moscow workers turned their efforts into a demonstration against them.

As the "leaders" of the Trotsky opposition tried to attract the attention of the demonstrators workers they were met with general derision and booing that compelled them to withdraw. From their lodging several members of the Opposition hung portraits of Trotsky and Zinoviev with placards bearing inscriptions like "Long Live the leaders of the revolution, Trotsky and Zinoviev." Long columns of workers and soldiers, however, marching towards the Red Square were indifferent at the attempt of the Opposition to utilize the celebrations for their own purposes and tore down the pictures and placards.

Host Opposition Leaders.

On the balcony of the former Paris Hotel, stood Preobrazhensky and Smilga shouting the Opposition's slogans—shouting "Long live Trotsky and Zinoviev." "Down with you! Clear (Continued on Page Two)

Traction Workers to Meet Tomorrow to Answer I. R. T. Suit

Two mass meetings for workers of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. and the Brooklyn-Manhattan Transit Co. are scheduled for tomorrow at the Labor Temple, Third Ave. and 84th St., as a partial answer of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees of America to the I. R. T. injunction of defense.

The I. R. T. has asked the supreme court for an injunction which would make it a crime for the street car men's union or any other union affiliated with the American Federation of Labor to organize the New York traction workers.

The meetings are scheduled for 10 a. m. and 8 p. m., permitting both day and night workers to attend.

William Green, president of the (Continued on Page Five)

Election Day Solidarity Makes Bosses Retract Threat to Discharge Hemstitchers of Local 41

How Election Day solidarity saved the jobs of several workers and forestalled an attempt to break down union conditions at the Harrison Pleating Co., 315 E. 36th St., became known yesterday. The shop is one of the largest in the industry.

All the workers at the Harrison shop are members of Local 41, International Ladies Garment Workers' Union. Due to its militancy and its consistent opposition to employer-union collaboration, the bosses as well as the right wing administration of the I. L. G. W. have attempted to destroy it. The local was recently disbanded by the international general executive board.

The workers of this shop under threat of dismissal were told last Monday to report for work Tuesday, election day, though election day has always been a union holiday, under a clause in the union agreement, according to M. E. Taft, manager of the local.

TORTURE WORKERS IN COAL SECTION FOR STRIKE ACTS

Miners Fight Schwab's Mercenaries

By A. S. BENTLEYVILLE, Pa., Nov. 9.—C. M. Schwab's mines out at Bentleyville in Washington County, Pennsylvania, are an armed camp with machine guns mounted atop slate piles 200 feet high commanding every entrance to the mines, and powerful searchlights set above the guns sweeping the roads and the hillside all night long, picking out every car and man approaching. To complete the military touch, some of the mines have the stars and stripes floating above their machine guns.

Three-Year War on Union.

At its six mines around Bentleyville the Bethlehem Steel Corporation has been carrying on a bitter union-smashing campaign for over three years; and today the desolation in the mining towns of this section is like the desolation in the wake of an invading army. I was told of men broken by torture up in the Coal and Iron police barracks.

I saw people maimed for life by bullets fired by Schwab's gunmen, and utterly without redress.

I heard of case after case of women beaten up by the police—one just a week ago.

I saw waken-faced children like famine children, and children barefoot in November, forced to trudge some three miles every day to school over hill roads because Bethlehem Steel has thrown the strikers' children out of the two schools in the neighborhood and only lets in the children of scabs.

One Heroic Incident.

One of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation victims, a 13-year-old girl, was brought back to Bentleyville to be buried the other day. Her tall, bent husband told me about it. In 1925 he and his wife and their babies, one and two years old, were evicted from the company house they lived in at the Cokesburg Mine. The sheriff's notice allowed them ten days to get out, but even that was too slow for Bethlehem Steel, and to hasten things along the company kept coal from being brought up to the house. That was effective.

It was February. The young wife fell sick with pneumonia, and pneumonia developed into tuberculosis. She died in Denver alone. Her husband came there a month ago, to be near her, and got a job in the Colorado field. But then the strike was called, and "You can't go scabbing," she told him and sent him away.

Starvation—Eviction—Scabs.

Bethlehem Steel owns over fifty mines in West Virginia and Pennsylvania. First, Schwab broke the union in his West Virginia mines, in 1924. Then, as soon as he was getting sufficient coal out of there, he turned his attention to Pennsylvania. First he shut down, and then opened up the mines "scab," one after another. Evictions were begun—systematically, so that the week, as the scabs were brought in. It was not long till not a single union family was left in any of the Bethlehem Steel Company houses.

Horrible Hardships.

The strikers' families scattered around the region, sometimes two families to a room, and sometimes three. Some are still living like that (Continued on Page Two)

Donato Carrillo



Calogero Greco



GRECO, CARRILLO DENIED VISITORS IN BRONX CELL

Two Victims of Fascism Also Denied Bail

Hundreds of sympathizers and friends of Calogero Greco and Donato Carrillo, imprisoned victims of the anti-labor campaign of the American section of the Italian fascist, are being turned away from the gates of the Bronx County Jail.

In every case visitors are notified that the imprisoned men may not be seen.

Greco and Carrillo have been in jail with no bail fixed for them since their arrest July 11 on a charge of killing Carist and Amoroso, of the Fascist League of North America, in connection with a Memorial Day parade in the Bronx last spring.

"Not Today."

Among those recently denied admission to the jail is Filippo Greco, brother of Calogero and secretary of the Greco-Carrillo defense League. (Continued on Page Five)

STATE POLICE ARE RAIDING MINERS' HALLS IN COLO.

WALSENBURG, Colo., Nov. 9.—A raid on the miners' hall here where I. W. W. speakers were talking to a big meeting of strikers, was led yesterday by Major William Howells, heading state police and mine guards. There was no legal basis for the raid and no warrants were served.

The miners drove the police and gunmen from the hall and had the best of the encounter until reinforcements for the police arrived. Unarmed by his military title, a miner knocked Major Howells senseless. Many police and miners were injured.

Break Up Meetings.

The authorities are openly breaking up mass meetings throughout the strike area in an effort to prevent plans for picketing being communicated to the strikers.

Police squads under command of national guard officers, are patrolling the mining camps and the highways.

250 Deputies in Pueblo.

At Pueblo, where 25 I. W. W. strike leaders are held without bail, the sheriff has mobilized 250 deputies armed with riot guns. The streets are patrolled for two blocks on each side of the jail. All passers-by are challenged and forced to tell their business.

Governor's Rule.

The governor has evaded the open use of the military by allowing the use of an unlimited number of special state police and county deputies against the miners.

Arrests of all strike leaders, the breaking up of mass meetings and the prohibition of picketing are depended upon by the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company to break the strike.

U. S. OFFICIALS ADMIT NEW PLAN FOR "BUFFER STATE" TO DIVIDE MEXICO FROM OTHER LATIN NATIONS

Haitian Dictator Appointed to Supervise All Nicaraguan Financial Matters

Canal Route Issue Seen as Decisive; New York Firms Backing New Aggression

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Determination to establish a complete and lasting protectorate over Nicaragua has virtually been made by the American state department, it was learned today.

This far-reaching decision was marked by the dispatch to that country of a "financial dictator" who with the marine dictatorship practically places that country under the control of the United States.

A definite treaty, which is to embody this form of protectorate, will await the Nicaraguan presidential elections of 1928, it was learned.

The United States will now more firmly establish a sphere of Latin-American influence in Nicaragua, it was learned. It is for the prime purpose of protecting American acquired rights to an inter-oceanic canal across Nicaragua, for the protection of naval bases on both the Atlantic and Pacific sides of the republic and also for the protection of the Panama Canal.

For purposes of diplomacy and possibly for domestic political reasons little is said about the matter at this time. Officials wish to avoid any charge of imperialism in the coming campaign, and probable attacks on American policies at the Pan-American congress at Havana next January.

This is of paramount importance, the officials declare. It will provide the United States with a buffer between the remainder of Central America and the Panama Canal. But of almost equal importance, it is pointed out, it will provide a base of operations in the event of war, of attack on the Panama Canal, or of other Latin American countries declaring war on the side of American enemies.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—Coincidentally with the release from the navy department here of an ecstatic story of the "heroic" actions of two navy air bombers who fell while in the act of blowing up Nicaraguan nationalists and were killed in battle after they had murdered a prisoner in their hands, the state department announced the taking over of another section of the Nicaraguan government, to be ruled directly from Washington.

The United States has decided to administer Nicaragua's financial affairs as well as its military affairs. Have Selected Procurator.

As the first move in establishing the "national receivership" over the conquered territory, the United States will send Dr. W. F. Cumberland to Managua to supervise the proposed reorganization of the Nicaraguan financial structure.

Cumberland, who is American financial advisor to the Haitian government, is expected to resign that post at once.

Part of the financing provides for an immediate loan of \$2,000,000 to the Wall Street controlled Diaz government to meet claims arising out of the "resistance" of Nicaraguan nationalists to domination by the United States.

Eventually, additional American credits totaling approximately \$22,000,000 will be extended to meet similar claims and to build an inter-oceanic railway across the Nicaragua Isthmus.

Supersede Brown Bros.

A New York banking group, headed by J. & W. Seligman & Co., is underwriting these loans. Brown (Continued on Page Two)

Smith Defeated as Mayor of Detroit

DETROIT, Nov. 9.—John C. Lodge, alleged to be supported by Klan elements, was elected mayor of Detroit, by a majority of 9,000 over John W. Smith, present incumbent.

Smith was a rabid wet and was supported by the official machine of the Detroit Federation of Labor, Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit Federation and one of the leaders of the so-called progressive party in the International Typographical Union waged an aggressive campaign for the re-election of Smith and the defeat of the mayor is a hard blow to the local labor politicians.

Bad Furnace Used in Niagara Post Office Blows Up; Risk Lives

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—More than a score of persons had a narrow escape today when fire swept the Post Office Building causing damage estimated at \$40,000.

The first resulted from an explosion which blew out all the windows in the building and damaged nearby structures. The cause of the explosion is undetermined but is believed to have occurred in the basement furnace. The wife of the caretaker and her child were rescued from the top floor.

SMOOTH MACHINE WINS.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Nov. 9.—Almost complete returns indicate that the republican machine controlled by Reed Smoot, the sugar trust senator, carried the city elections with John F. Bowman, as mayor.

TEXTILE WORKERS WITHOUT JOBS AS RESULT OF FLOOD

State Officials Ignore Relief, Talk Contracts

BOSTON, Nov. 9.—Over 60,000 New England mill workers will be without jobs during the next few weeks, at least, as a result of the destruction caused by the flood in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and the Hudson Valley of New York State.

The mills affected include the Ameskeag Company, the Nashua Manufacturing Company, the Pacific Mills, the American Woollen Company, the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, the Lawrence Manufacturing Company, and the Merrimac Manufacturing Company.

Need Food, Talk Contracts.

Despite superficial relief work of the regular agencies, the suffering and misery of thousands of homeless workers and small farmers continue to put over fat road-building contracts. Especially is this true in Vermont where the havoc caused by the storm was greatest. While frantic pleas are being made for food, clothing and temporary shelter state officials are utilizing the present desperate situation.

Arguing that the rehabilitation of the roads if essential, officials of the stricken states are concentrating upon the appropriation of funds for this purpose, entirely ignoring the immediate need of relief.

Suffering Great.

At Hartford, Conn., it was observed today that, while the flood waters of the Connecticut river are slowly receding, it will be a week before the lowlands are entirely free from water.

Snow and dropping temperatures added to the suffering of families who are camping out on high ground awaiting the retreat of the waters from their homes.

A general survey of all the flood sections in Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Rhode Island today showed that supplies were still acutely needed. As far as complete recovery is concerned, state officials who have studied first hand reports from scores of communities, declare that not in the next decade can the affected people win back what was theirs before the flood.

Wall Street Coolidge Gang Seize Nicaragua

(Continued from Page One)
Brothers Company of New York, who loaned Diaz \$800,000 earlier in the year to finance his fight against the liberals, is reported to have no part in the new credit project.

It will be stipulated in the terms of the loan, the bankers say, that the loan shall be used to pay for the control of the Nicaraguan elections by the marines, and the expenses of the army of occupation which the United States placed in the country during the active period of Nicaraguan resistance.

Several million dollars will be given to the United Fruit Co. of U. S. A., and other American plantation owners for "damage" sustained by them during the fighting. About \$12,000,000 is set aside for the trans-isthmian railroad, which will follow the route of the canal for which the United States plans.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Nov. 9.—The story told by nationalists of the death of the two American marine aviators, Lieut. E. A. Thomas and Sergt. Dowdell, who are being praised by their superiors here and in Washington shows the marines to be cruel killers, who respected neither non-combatant villagers, nor obeyed the laws of war in regard to prisoners.

This marine corps plane was bombing and burning towns near Ocotul while that city was occupied by a detachment of marines, fighting Nicaraguan nationalists on Oct. 8. The plane ran into a forest covered mountain-side, and the aviators took off a machine gun and tried to join the rest of the marines.

They captured two non-combatant peasants, and with threats and violence tried to impress them as guides. Dissatisfied with the way the involuntary guides led them, they killed one with their pistols. The other escaped. The aviators camped in a cave, and the next morning, seeing a detachment of the Nicaraguan nationalist army, and being afraid to surrender because of the murder of the peasant, opened fire on it with their pistols and the machine gun. They were killed in the fighting.

See End of Franco-U. S. Tariff War—for a While

PARIS, Nov. 9.—America's latest tariff note ends the tariff dispute for the time being between the United States and France and the way is now opened for the immediate negotiation of a provisional agreement, according to opinion expressed by nearly all the morning newspapers.

It is expected that France will send another note assuring Washington that the French government is ready to begin negotiations for an agreement.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.—The Young Workers League will hold a dance Saturday at Conservatory Hall, 1029 E. Baltimore St. There will be a first class orchestra and refreshments. Admission 35 cents.

Lenin Said:-

"Politics is a science and an art that did not come down from Heaven and is not acquired gratis. If the proletariat wishes to defeat the bourgeoisie, it must train from among its ranks its own proletarian class politicians who should not be inferior to the bourgeois politicians."

And he proceeded to organize the Bolshevik Party of Russia without which the Russian Revolution would have been impossible.

We must organize a strong party in this country that will be able to organize and lead the masses.

The Workers (Communist) Party asks you to join and help in the fight for:

A Labor Party and a United Labor Ticket in the 1928 elections. The defense of the Soviet Union and against capitalist wars. The organization of the unorganized. Making existing unions organize a militant struggle. The protection of the foreign born.

Application for Membership in Workers (Communist) Party (Fill out this blank and mail to Workers Party, 43 E. 125th St., N. Y. City)

Name

Address St City State

Occupation (Enclosed find one dollar for initiation fee and one month's dues.)

HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FLOODS DODGE RESERVOIR PLAN

Let Big Bill's Caravan Talk on More Levees

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The House Flood Control Committee today continued to hear public pleas for congressional action. It is considering only three definite plans.

These plans, representing the viewpoints of spokesmen from widely-separated sections of the Mississippi valley, included:

1. A combination levee spillway scheme, with complete federal control of all tributaries of the Mississippi, advocated by F. G. Jonah, of St. Louis, chief engineer for the St. Louis, San Francisco railway.

2. A permanent forestation and a revised drainage policy in the upper Mississippi Valley and along its tributaries, to stop flood waters at their source, urged by state senator W. H. Markham of Wisconsin, chairman of the state legislature's committee on flood control.

3. A plan to move levees southward and create a huge diversion channel, west of the Mississippi at Cairo, Ill., juncture of the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, suggested by Ronald Kingsley, representing the Cairo Chamber of Commerce.

Politics and Profit.

Since the delegation from the Mississippi valley is representative of the political interests of Mayor "Big Bill" Thompson, the book burner, and the chambers of commerce of the cities of the Mississippi valley, the plan advocated by practically every European expert, of placing the main reliance on impounding of the head waters of the tributaries, especially the Missouri and Ohio, and using them gradually for government owned hydro-electric power, is not even mentioned.

Levee Graft.

The best experts at home and abroad are skeptical of the value of levees as a main line of defense against floods, but the engineering department of the U. S. army has staked its reputation on levee systems, and an enormous private graft of contractors who build the levees is involved. The chambers of commerce, bankers and city politicians in Thompson's crusade are fully cognizant of the benefits to them of maintaining the levee system.

The plan of the Wisconsin group, far from levee building, is most like that offered by real scientists. The plan of the Cairo Chamber of Commerce involves most levee building and excavation of a giant spillway with plenty of local "pork."

HOW BIG RIZ PAYS DEBT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The Pennsylvania tunnel and terminal railroad of New York City today asked authority of the interstate commerce commission to issue \$25,000,000 of capital stock, to be delivered at par to the Pennsylvania railroad, in reduction of a demand note of \$85,600,576.

Serving Fifteen Years; Another Admits Crime



Victor Patterson, 22 years old, serving a fifteen-year sentence in Sing Sing prison for a robbery which John Maxwell confessed just before his execution. He may be pardoned—and then again he may not be.

Trotsky Group Howled Down By Workers

(Continued from Page One)

"out!" was the reply of the workers marching below. A group of workers detached themselves from the rallymen and climbing the balcony tore down the placards, demanding that Smilga and Frobenjensky leave the balcony. Bombed with rotten eggs and apples, the members of the Opposition were compelled to leave the platform amidst derisive whistling. Call Trotsky "Traitor."

A storm of protest greeted Trotsky himself when he attempted to speak from a motor car. Before he could utter a single word he was booed and hissed by the workers. He hastily rode away, followed by shouts of "traitor."

The same indignant reception greeted the appearance of Trotsky, Kamenoff and Muralof in a motor car in Semenovskaya street, from which the opposition leaders were compelled to turn back and ignominiously quit the field.

Opposition Badly Beaten.

Thus the pitiful sallies of the Opposition, which transgressed all bounds of loyalty to the Communist Party and the working class were hopelessly defeated. The handful of members of the Opposition only demonstrated that they have definitely broken away from the masses, who with rare unanimity and in true festive mood celebrated the tenth anniversary of their great victory.

The treacherous outbreak of the Opposition not only aroused the greatest indignation from the Moscow workers but also from the Communist members of the foreign delegation, who are guests in Moscow.

Install Electric Works.

MOSCOW, Nov. 8.—The tenth anniversary of the November revolution continued to be celebrated throughout the Soviet Union by the workers and peasants. The foundation for big new electrical works and wireless stations in large industrial centers was a feature of the celebrations.

Many cities and villages laid the foundation for new buildings, for schools and children's homes. The foundation for the Dneprostroyc, the most powerful hydro-electric station in the Soviet Union, was also laid.

600,000 March.

The anniversary celebrations in Leningrad turned out to be a tremendous demonstration which was featured by a jury drawn without challenge from the defense among the members of the potential lynchings themselves, was affirmed by the Kentucky state court of appeals.

Germany "Overborrowing," Declares Borah

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Germany, as well as every other nation in Europe, is borrowing more than it can afford to borrow, in the American investment market, "Senator William E. Borah, chairman of the senate foreign relations committee, asserted today in relation to the criticisms of the German government's financial policies by S. Parker Gilbert, American agent general of German reparations at Berlin.

Gilbert, Borah added, apparently did not see the logic of what his criticisms might lead to when he gave his statement to the public. The senator would not venture an opinion at this time of what the result would be.

WANTED — MORE READERS? ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

STATE COUNCIL THREATENS COURT WITH LYNCH MOB

Says Framed-up Negroes Must Be Executed

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—Upon hearing that the case of the sentencing to death of two Negroes, Nathan Bard and Eusey Fleming, by Louisville, Ky. courts, was appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court, the attorney general of the state of Kentucky threatened the Supreme Court with riot and lynching in Kentucky if the case is reversed.

If the Supreme Court should reverse the case and set aside the conviction, mob violence will result, the state of Kentucky says in its brief. "To the delays and uncertainties in the courts will be added another instance tending to encourage lawlessness and criminal acts, and these in turn will provoke the slumbering tendency to mob violence."

Race Discrimination.

Counsel for the condemned men declare that the question in the case is "whether these humble petitioners, being citizens of the United States, are or are not entitled to the equal protection of the fourteenth amendment of the Constitution of the United States."

They insist that Bard and Fleming did not waive their constitutional rights to an orderly trial and equal protection of the laws, and they have not had these rights, and we respectfully assert that under the evidence in this record should they be executed they would be executed in violation of these rights guaranteed them by our Constitution."

The case of Bard and Fleming was one of legal lynching. A number of assaults on women had been committed in Hopkins County, Ky., during April, 1926, shortly after a similar series took place in Chicago, and in other cities. Instead of looking for a "moron" irrespective of color, the vigilante committees of the South cast about for a Negro.

Relieved.

Bard and Fleming were arrested and given practically no defense. They were arrested, tried, convicted, sentenced, and a motion for a new trial rejected all within three days, while the Kentucky militia held the streets, and public officials made speeches to the mobs in the empty squares, begging them, "for the good name of Kentucky" to let the state hang the man.

There was no opportunity given to secure defense witnesses, instead, Mrs. Fleming, wife of a defendant, who wanted to testify to an alibi, was herself arrested, locked up, and not permitted to appear in court.

Could Hire No Attorney.

The judge appointed an attorney to defend the men, who had not been allowed to communicate with their friends, and were permitted to see even this counsel only a few minutes, and not until twenty minutes before being brought before the jury. A colored newspaper man from Louisville, William Warley, who attempted to report the trial, was run out of town by a mob.

The conviction secured under these conditions, by a jury drawn without challenge from the defense among the members of the potential lynchings themselves, was affirmed by the Kentucky state court of appeals.

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WANTED — MORE READERS? ARE YOU GETTING THEM?

Government Prediction That Made Millions for Cotton Bears Is False

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—The United States will have a larger cotton crop this year than was anticipated, the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture said today in forecasting a total production of 12,342,000 bales. This is 164,000 bales, or about 1 per cent above last month's forecast, which, released under suspicious circumstances, caused enrichment of "bear" dealers in the market.

Steel Trust Atrocities In Third Strike Year

(Continued from Page One)

Today, I saw three of these evicted families living in the Union Hall, one with seven children, one with five, and an old triner and his daughter. The hall was partitioned off roughly into two small rooms and a larger one, with a room for each of the big families to sleep in, and the larger one for all the 18 people to live and cook and eat in and do their washing in. The old man and his daughter had a couple of tiny boxes at one end of the hall. For 19 months, up to last June, the two large families all lived together in one room in the damp basement of a lodge building.

Forced to Migrate.

The rank and file in these mines have put up a splendid fight—three years of it—against Schwab's gunmen and evictions and attempts to starve them out. But a siege cannot go on forever, and gradually the majority have been forced to move away from the mines. In a section where five thousand miners lived and worked before 1925, there are not much over 450 union families left today.

The Struggle to Live.

Before the general lock-out of last April, some of the men could get work a few weeks a year at mines within a 20 mile radius—with a daily bus fare of 75 cents to \$1.00 a day. Since then, some of these remaining around Bentleyville get an occasional day's work on the roads, or at some other odd job, but a large number of families would be absolutely destitute if it were not for the meagre relief they have been getting since the lock-out was officially declared on the first of April.

The Lowest Limit of Poverty.

The poverty is appalling. In the case of one family I saw, the father had been unemployed almost continually since December, 1925. The mother and children were barefooted and in rags. The shack was bare. The father and 12 year old boy were out in the woods searching for mushrooms for the family food. The 14 year old girl looked like a child of 11, and all the children were haggard and emaciated.

Spirit Unbroken.

Even among people who are suffering as this family is suffering, the fighting spirit still remains unbroken. Just a few days ago scabs tried to persuade the woman to send her man back to work, and she told them she and her man and children would die together first.

The Third Winter—Send Relief.

This is the third lock-out winter for this family and many more besides. There are a number of families around Bentleyville where it is only the relief given by the Ohio Pennsylvania Miners' Relief Conference supplementing district relief that is keeping the families clear of actual starvation. Much greater funds are needed for this section, shoes and clothing. If the locked-out miners still remaining around the Bethlehem Steel Corporation's mines are to last through still another winter of the long and deadly fight.

CAL WON'T PLEDGE PEACE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—President Coolidge's comment on the proposal of Wickham Steed, editor of the English Review of Reviews today indicates that he will refuse to follow the editor's suggestion that the United States issue a statement that it will not come to the defense of other countries deliberately provoking a war.

ROSSLAND, B. C., Nov. 9.—Luke Edmund Seney of Rossland, B. C., bets \$100 with Basil Stewart that Premier Baldwin was right when he said that another war means the downfall of the British Empire.

Second Sinclair Officer Refuses to Testify

(Continued from Page One)

him was withdrawn and held in abeyance when his attorneys "saw" Gordon, the U. S. district attorney. Dicks Before Jury.

One by one the Burns operatives, or detectives whom Burns says were the men sent to shadow the oil graft jury, appear before the grand jury and are briefly questioned. So far little is known as to what they say. They are still under control of the Wm. J. Burns agency, and some of them are in the group told by "Chief Shadow" Ruddy a few days ago to "keep mouths shut."

Sinclair Man Hides.

Harry Jeffreys of New York, chief clerk for Sinclair, who was subpoenaed to come before the grand jury today did not put in an appearance. Steps will be taken to insure his appearance tomorrow, it was said.

The story of a "pep meeting" held at the Mayflower Hotel on the night of October 22 at which the Burns operatives working on the case were given instructions and suggestions on how best to conduct their jury shadowing work was related by detectives who appeared before the grand jury today.

The list of Burns detectives ordered before the grand jury, with the numbers by which the Burns Co. designated them while engaged in spying on the jury, is as follows:

X-12, G. H. Robbins, assistant manager; O-14, F. J. O'Reilly, New York; M-20, Merritt, New York; S-81, Steer, New York; O-D, Dwyer, New York; O-3, O'Neill, New York; B-4, Brennan, New York; K-27, Kline, New York; S-71, Stewart, Philadelphia; S-70, Sullivan, Philadelphia; K-37, Knowles, Philadelphia; L-36, Long, Philadelphia; H-4, Hummer, Baltimore; K-1, Kirby, Baltimore.

Look For Weakness.

Observers point out that Wm. J. Burns' defense of shadowing jurors for their own good and to see that the government did not corrupt them is not adequate to explain the great curiosity of the "operatives" used by him as to the financial standing of the victims.

Burns seemed to be looking particularly for cases of financial stringency, impending bankruptcy, etc., and this desire for information about the debts of the jurors extended to all their friends and relatives. For instance, the report of the operative "S-81," an agent named Steer, of New York, records the fact that a juror's neighbor "seems to be well fixed," and sold a house for \$7,000.

Hoover Tells Union Heads and Operator To Work Men Harder

MT. CARMEL, Pa., Nov. 9.—Heads of the United Mine Workers of America, the operators' association, and coal dealers today attended a conference here in which Secretary of Commerce Hoover called for sharp reduction of costs of coal mining, and "improvement in the hard coal sales organizations and its selling methods."

Although Hoover declared that he did not advocate a wage cut for the miners, operators were satisfied that a campaign to speed up the work and supplant men with machinery would meet with his approval.

Build a Trust.

Closer combination and association of the coal companies was put forward by the secretary of commerce under the slogan of "cooperation within the industry."

The usual denunciation of strikes and "labor trouble" which "raises the cost of operation" was made. "The cost and price of coal should be reduced," stated Hoover.

ROSSLAND, B. C., Nov. 9.—Luke Edmund Seney of Rossland, B. C., bets \$100 with Basil Stewart that Premier Baldwin was right when he said that another war means the downfall of the British Empire.

Threaten to Prosecute Parents Who Refuse to Consent to Fire Traps

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Nov. 9.—Parents of 500 children attending the West Vernon School, after holding an indignation meeting, have threatened to call a school strike and refuse to permit their children to attend the old wooden fire-trap school building where the children daily risk their lives. School authorities have refused to do anything about their protests, and have threatened in turn to prosecute those responsible for the strike under the provisions of the compulsory school attendance laws.

Army Instructors Weep as Students Spurn Militarism

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 9 (FP).—Disintegration of the R.O.T.C. unit at the University of Wisconsin due to apathy of the student body and open opposition by liberal elements is blamed on "pacifist and radical" teachers by army instructors.

So few students have joined the R.O.T.C. that the military training at the University of Wisconsin must be discontinued altogether. The military instructors point out that coincident with decline in student interest for military training, interest in the student liberal movement is growing.

Among professors who are declared to be either radical or pacifist are: Dr. Alexander Meiklejohn, head of the university's new "experimental" college, Dr. Max Otto, philosophy, Dr. E. A. Ross, sociology, and Dr. Frederick L. Paxson. Pres. Glenn Frank is quoted as declaring the militarist is comparable to the jingoist.

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in the name of the members

Welcomes the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution and send their Greetings to the Workers and Peasants

Your glorious victory and achievements shall act as an inspiration to us in our work in America.

M. NEMSER, Section Organizer.

FOUR COMMUNISTS FRAMED IN ITALY GET LONG TERMS

Unrest Grows as Result
of Wage Slash

LONDON, Nov. 9.—Long prison terms were meted out to eight Communists charged with complicity in an alleged plot to assassinate Mussolini last March, according to a Central News dispatch from Rome.

Sola, the man who was alleged to have been chosen by the group to assassinate Mussolini, was sentenced to 28 years imprisonment, the longest term received by the eight men.

The next longest sentence of 16 years was given to Busca, and Navore was sentenced to 11 years. Five others charged with being in the conspiracy received sentences ranging from four to seven years.

The Fascist have repeatedly framed plots to assassinate Mussolini for the purpose of boosting Mussolini's stock and fanning militant workers engaged in a struggle against the fascist regime.

The Fascist reign of terror has been redoubled lately with the growth of unrest resulting from the wage slash decreed by Mussolini several months ago.

Big Militarist Budget Planned by Tory Govt.

LONDON, Nov. 9.—New British warcraft under construction at present consists of one battleship and 12 cruisers, first lord of the admiralty W. C. Bridgeman revealed in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Replying to a question regarding limitation of naval armaments, Bridgeman said that Britain has not yet laid down the 1927 program for new cruisers.



**WRECKING
LABOR BANKS**

The collapse of the Labor Banks and Investment Companies of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.

By Wm. Z. Foster

NOWHERE in the records of American labor history can such sensational treachery of labor be found as presented in this remarkable new book. Looting the treasury of a great union; rifling the insurance funds and pension money; corruption of leaders; speculation with the savings of workers—all the tragic abuse of leadership and policies that nearly wrecked the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers are presented in this book.

The facts are brought to light by the author from the official records of the convention just held which lasted for seven weeks at a cost of hundreds of thousands of dollars.

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Report Chang Tso-lin Hankers After Throne

SHANGHAI, Nov. 9.—"Marshal Chang Tso-lin aspiring to become Emperor of China," according to a dispatch published yesterday by the official news agency of the Nanking Government.

"The Fengtien war lords have summoned the savants to make a thorough research into the ancient rites governing coronation and general court etiquette," dispatch says.

MANY WOUNDED AS POLICE SHOOT AT POLISH WORKERS

BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Hundreds of Polish workers have been wounded in street fighting with police and hundreds have been arrested in connection with the celebration of the Tenth Anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, according to advices from Warsaw this afternoon.

Police workers observed the date with widespread demonstrations and forced a stoppage of work in many factories in the larger Polish cities.

The recent gains made by the Communist Party in the local elections at Warsaw, Grodno and Lodz have alarmed the government considerably, it is believed.

Calles Government Is Stamping Out Remnants Of Reactionary Forces

MEXICO CITY, Nov. 9.—The Calles government is moving swiftly to complete its work in suppressing the Gomez-Almadra counter-revolution.

Numerous men and women, arrested in Irapuato, Leon, Monterrey and Tampico, have been brought to Mexico City by the secret police.

Buildings occupied by anti-re-electionists, together with many documents, have been seized.

Unconfirmed rumor has it that Hector Almadra has been captured in Vera Cruz near Jalapa.

Negotiate With Riff Chief for Release of Four French Captives

RABAT, Morocco, Nov. 9.—M. Duclos, representative of the French government, departed today for Tadla to attempt to hasten the negotiations for ransoming two Frenchmen and two women who were seized late in October by hostile Riff tribesmen and carried into the Atlas mountains.

M. Duclos will confer with tribal chief Ben Daoud, who demands the release of a number of natives held prisoner by the French.

The captives are Yves Steeg and Jean Maillet, relatives of Theodore Steeg, French government general of Morocco; Baroness Steinhel and her daughter, Mme. Marie Prokhoroff.

ACQUIT BLUE-BLOOD KILLER.
BERLIN, Nov. 9.—Duke Victor of Ratibor and Corvey was acquitted yesterday of the charge of manslaughter after he had shot and killed his coachman while hunting.

SENTENCED BY HORTHY REGIME



Zoltan Szanto (indicated by the cross) is seen here reviewing the Hungarian Red Army (1919) which he helped lead. Szanto was sentenced yesterday to eight and a half years in prison by the Horthy terrorist government.

British Soldiers Murder Protesting Nigerian Workers

LONDON, Oct. 29.—(By Mail).—"Trouble has occurred in the Warri province of Southern Nigeria in connection with the recent enactment of direct taxation," states the "Times" correspondent in Lagos.

"It appears that a recent meeting of chiefs with the Acting-Governor, Mr. F. M. Baddeley, at Warri town, was followed by considerable uproar.

"At Sapele Mr. Baddeley addressed the chiefs and people, explaining the purpose of the new taxation, but the meeting was followed by disorder, and a subsequent attempt to liberate an arrested ringleader nearly resulted in the overpowering of the small available police force.

"The police were eventually compelled to fire into the crowd. One man was killed and a few persons were wounded. The crowd then dispersed.

All Over the Empire.
Palm oil and rubber are the main products which capitalism exploits in Nigeria, where the late Lord Leverhulme complained of the "silly sentimentality" which allowed the natives to retain their land. The anxiety of the native chiefs, who saw their rights threatened, was shown when Mr. Ormsby Gore visited Nigeria a year ago and quieted them down with empty promises from the Colonial Office.

SEE "ANSCHLUSS" PARLEY
BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The proposed visit of Chancellor Marx and Foreign Minister Stresemann to Vienna is regarded as the beginning of active negotiations for the union of Austria and Germany.



GEORGE LANSBURY: "My new coat looks nice in front, but I wish it was a bit longer behind." (From Workers' Life—London.)

FINE BRITISH LABOR LEADER.
LONDON, Nov. 9.—Harry Pollitt, left wing British labor leader, was found guilty today of publishing an alleged defamatory article and ordered to pay Harry Scott, whom he was alleged to have slandered, \$500.

General Strike in Biscaya Against Rivera Regime

By P. NOEL (Barcelona).
On the occasion, four months ago, of the last extended session of the Central Committee of the Spanish Communist Party, it was resolved that the tactics of secret propaganda, to which the Party had until then confined itself, be replaced by tactics of agitation aiming at a mobilization of the proletariat against the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera by means of public demonstrations.

It was a question, therefore, of initiating a campaign on a large scale with a view to preparing a real action on the part of the masses. This tactical alternation was naturally connected with a series of difficulties, for some of the members were under the influence of the "passive policy" which had prevailed in our Party for a long while.

The difficulties at issue were, moreover, of an external nature, arising from the disproportion between the immense measures of oppression and from the disproportion between the strength of our organization on the one hand and the organizational possibilities of the bourgeoisie on the other. Our lack of experience in this new direction, furthermore, was another obstacle in the path of the action we had undertaken to carry through.

Prepare Rivera Overthrow.
The conviction, however, that the general meeting of the Central Committee in June had been right in its resolutions, guided our activity throughout the last few months. The Party, therefore, set to work with exceptional zeal.

The convocation by Primo de Rivera of the "Advisory Assembly," the object of which was the consolidation of the great Bourgeois dictatorship in Spain, was a favorable opportunity to initiate this mobilization of the masses which we have set up as our tactical objective, considering it to be the one and only means of the Spanish proletariat to overthrow the regime of the dictator at some future date. When a week ago the Government of Primo de Rivera, alarmed at our growing influence, again proceeded against our Party with all possible means of oppression, a great degree of preparatory work had already been done.

Dozens Jailed.
Dozens of our best fighters were now thrown into prison. The dictator published an official communication from which it appeared that "all danger had vanished." A week sufficed, however, to destroy this happy illusion of the dictator. The proletariat of Biscaya, in which region our

India Nationalists To Protest Against British Commission

LONDON, Nov. 9.—The British commission that will investigate and report "whether India is ready for further measures of self government" will probably take about one year in hearing witnesses and forming its conclusions, it was understood today.

The bill containing the personnel of the commission, which was introduced in Commons last night by Premier Baldwin, is expected to meet opposition from laborites and liberals because it fails to give Indians places in the membership.

Indian nationalists probably are expected to make a vigorous protest against the commission.

Sir John Simon is chairman of the proposed commission and other members are Lord Durnham, Stephen Walsh, Col. G. R. Lane Fox, Lord Strathcona, Major the Hon. E. Cadogan and Major C. R. Attlee.

It was originally intended that the commission should not be appointed until 1929, but Premier Baldwin moved up the date two years so that the work could be started at once.

General Strike in Biscaya Against Rivera Regime

Party is very well organized, furnished the answer to de Rivera's assertions.

Immediately after the discovery of the alleged "plot," the Party had doubled its activity. One illegal pamphlet followed the other and everywhere the slogan was heard of a "24 hours' general strike on October 10th," the opening day of the Advisory Assembly, a general strike for the purpose of protesting against the dictatorship and winning the bulk of the working masses.

General Strike Breaks
The proletariat of Biscaya obeyed our parole and proved its readiness to fight. On the morning of October 10th, the general strike set in. The big industrial enterprises, the shipyards, mines, and workshops, worked in vain for the working masses. The appeal of the Party was answered with enthusiasm by the overwhelming majority. Although from the very beginning the entire armed forces of the bourgeoisie patrolled the streets and guarded the works, the participation in the strike exceeded all expectations. In the mines and the building trade in particular the strike was carried out to its fullest extent. Nor should we fail to mention that for the first time in the history of our revolutionary movement no violence occurred. This strike will remain a milestone in the history of the Spanish proletariat.

Police Raid.
As a matter of course, the police subsequently initiated a successful raid on our Party members and young comrades, the latter having been in the forefront of the movement. According to the announcements made by the Governor, yet severer measures of persecution are to be put into operation against our brave Party.

Political Strike.
Among the lessons we may learn from this great movement, mention should in the first place be made of the fact that, since the coup d'etat of November 1923, this 24 hours' general strike on the part of the workers of Biscaya represents the first purely political movement of the Spanish proletariat. After four years of silence and submission, the Spanish workers again raise their heads.

NEW GERMAN LOAN.
BERLIN, Nov. 9.—The North German Lloyd Line has obtained a \$20,000,000 loan from Kuhn, Loeb and Company and the Guaranty Trust Company for building new ships, it was announced today.

HORTHY TERROR METES OUT LONG TERM TO SZANTO

Forty Other Militants
Sentenced Also

BUDAPEST, Nov. 9.—The trial of 56 Hungarian Communists ended today when Zoltan Szanto, head of the secret communist organization, was sentenced to eight years and six months at hard labor.

Forty others, including two women, received sentences of from one to six years. Fifteen were acquitted. The Communists were accused of "agitating" against the Horthy government.

"Long live the proletarian dictatorship," each prisoner cried as he received his sentence. Each prisoner was sentenced four days in a dark cell for "insolence."

Szanto was loudly cheered when he reminded his comrades in open court that the tenth year of the November Revolution was being celebrated in the Soviet Union. As the cheers rang out in the court room the judge shouted, "Who gave you permission to stand and shout in this impertinent fashion? More solitary confinement for you."

At the opening of the Szanto trial on October 19th, the Communist leader so enraged the fascist judge by his denunciation of the Horthy regime, that the judge suffered a stroke of apoplexy and the trial was temporarily adjourned.

Referring to his "confession" Szanto said, "I signed false statements invented by the police because I was threatened that I would undergo the same tortures as my companions who were dragged half-dead and bleeding and blue from strangulation into my cell by the police."

Bratianu Planning Dictatorship, Carol Newspaper Declares

BUCHAREST, Nov. 9.—That Premier Bratianu has been planning to establish a dictatorship like that of Primo de Rivera is the charge made by the opposition paper "Adeveru," just before Bratianu's press censorship went into effect.

The "Adeveru" declares:
"By the Prime Minister's order a project has been elaborated which will place Rumania under an exceptional regime, in which Draconian punishment will be applied to offenders. All essential public liberties which until the present existed at least on paper will be abolished by this project, which will restrain the liberty of action of all citizens in intolerable fashion. The project has been submitted to the National Assembly."

"This is the last number of 'Adeveru' which will appear without censorship. We protest against the suppression of the liberty of the press and the trampling under foot of the constitution by a government which only a few days ago declared the constitution inviolate."

TO WHITEWASH MAFALDA.
ROME, Nov. 9.—A commission was appointed today to investigate the loss of the Italian liner Principessa Mafalda which sank off the South American coast with the loss of about 300 lives.

Jobless British Miners Sing "International" as They Start London March

NEWPORT, Wales, Nov. 9.—Singing "The Red Flag" and the "International," hundreds of miners from various mining towns in the Ogmore, Rhondda and Aberdare Valleys marched into this city last evening to join the march of unemployed miners on London.

The miners were fed yesterday by the wives of employed miners here. They hope to start on their march today.

SOVIET EXPERTS HERE TO STUDY BRIDGE BUILDING

U.S.S.R. Plans Big Rail
Construction Program

A delegation of Soviet bridge builders headed by Prof. V. P. Nikolaev, manager of the bridge building section of the Metal Administration of the Soviet Union has arrived in the United States for a study of American bridge building, according to an announcement of the Amtorg Trading Corporation, the principal firm in Soviet-American trade.

According to the delegation, the restoration of bridges destroyed in Russia during the war has practically been completed. An extensive program of bridge construction is planned both for the existing lines and for new railroads.

Study U. S. Works.
"Our visit here is in connection with new developments in Soviet bridge construction," stated Prof. Nikolaev. "Before the war Russian railways had locomotives of a maximum size of from 60 to 70 tons. Since at present the Soviet Union is building larger locomotives, the new bridges are being designed for locomotives up to 180 tons. Within the next five years it will be necessary to reconstruct at least 50 per cent of the railroad bridges in the whole of the Soviet Union."

"Our existing structural iron works, although up to their pre-war capacity, cannot produce enough parts for the new bridges. Therefore, the Government has decided to build two new bridge plants in the Donetz Basin and in the Urals. Each of these plants will have an annual capacity of 60,000 tons of metal shapes, aside from other structural materials. We expect to visit many bridge works in Pittsburgh, Chicago, Gary, Indiana, and Bethlehem. We shall study also the equipment market in this country."

The Soviet Union has now 46,000 miles of railways, 7,000 miles more than before the war.

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on the
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of the
Russian Revolution!
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The Elections

The elections are over.

"The peaceful and orderly processes of American democracy" have been in operation again and wherever there was evident any real resistance to the various dominant capitalist party machines, gunmen, tear gas, kidnapping, slugging, shooting, repeating, ballot-box stuffing, etc., were the order of the day.

Returns available indicate that reaction was strengthened by the elections. There was not a single upset of any city or state machine. In Philadelphia the Vare crowd swamped the opposition and in New York Tammany Hall was again victorious.

The "non-partisan" policy of the official labor leadership is seen in the elections just past to be a major factor in contributing to the demoralization of the working class.

Supporting the republican Vare machine in an important industrial city like Philadelphia, aiding the equally corrupt and anti-working class Tammany Hall machine in New York, local labor officialdom again successfully smothered class issues.

Another factor contributing to demoralization is the socialist party leadership, steadily refusing to enter a united front movement for a labor party or a united labor ticket, and at the same time actively cooperating with sections of the republican and democratic parties.

The socialist party leadership has lost all faith in the masses. It bases itself upon middle class elements, disgruntled "independents."

The statement made by Norman Thomas, socialist candidate for alderman in New York City and one of the outstanding leaders of the socialist party, relative to the causes of the defeat of his ticket, clearly indicates that contempt for workers rather than hatred of reaction is the dominant feeling of socialist leaders. Thomas, in a statement to the press following the election, said:

"The east side is cowed for the sake of a little peace or the promise of a job, and such petty considerations. It was the cowardice of the district that defeated us." (Our emphasis.)

Jacob Panken, socialist candidate for judge in the second municipal district, after citing the intimidation and corruption evident in the election, contributed the following gem:

"Many socialists have told me they will never vote again because of the fall-down of the whole system."

It seems not to occur to these two spokesmen of the socialist party that large sections of the working class were disgusted by the character of the campaign carried on by the socialist party, that the united front with lawyers' associations and other middle class professional groups, and the concession made to their "liberalism"—such as the endorsement of a \$25,000 per year salary for the governor—disgraced many former socialist supporters.

The socialist party helped to demoralize the forces of the working class in the election struggle.

The vote polled by the candidates of the Workers (Communist) Party is small—as we expected under the circumstances. But we should have made a better showing than we did by concentrating on local issues and the attack on the labor movement. We need not however, minimize the fact that in many sections, where no watchers were on duty, the vote of our party is never counted.

The chief lesson of the last election is that without a labor party the labor movement is at the mercy of the capitalist parties; that the longer the organization of a labor party is delayed the greater the demoralization of the forces of labor and the greater the influence exercised by the capitalist parties on the upper layers of the labor movement.

With this lesson learned it is obvious that the main task before us is the establishment of a labor party, or at least a united labor ticket for the 1928 elections.

Failing this the only thing the working class will get from the 1928 elections will be the experience of more open reaction than has yet been witnessed without any additions to the weapons in the arsenal of the labor movement.

Thompson Breaks at the White House

A group of eminences of Illinois, with the redoubtable William Hale Thompson, mayor of Chicago, at their head, descended upon the capital of the United States and breakfasted with President Coolidge on election day morn. The excuse for this pilgrimage was a discussion of the Mississippi river flood problem. But the real purpose was an attempt of the Thompson-Small-Insull republican machine to influence the national leaders of the republican party and to also advance the interests of Mr. Insull's power trust. No consideration of flood control is possible without discussion of the water-power possibilities of the Mississippi, which directly concerns the Insull interests. It is an open secret that the Illinois republican machine is a tool of Insull and is interested in flood control only inasmuch as the government can be induced to assume responsibility for the major part of the construction work involved in developing waterpower for the Chicago public utilities magnate.

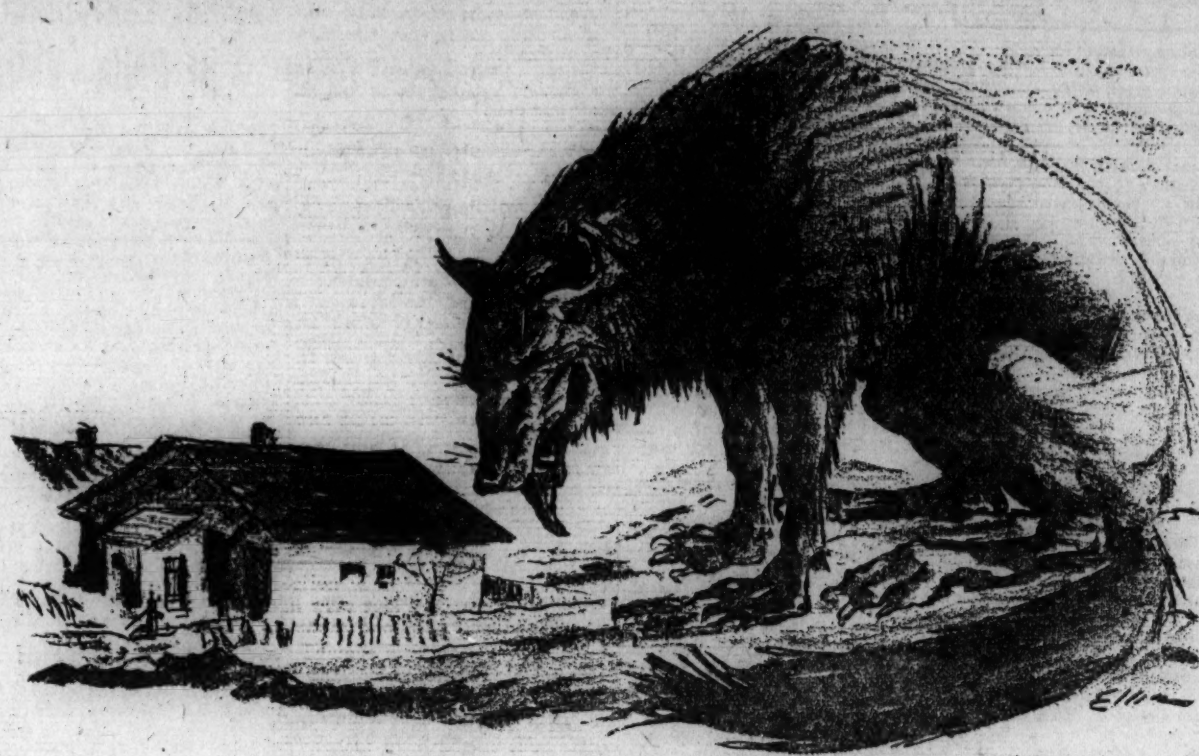
The Coolidge breakfast was mostly a formality; the real intrigue was for the most part conducted in the rooms of senators and congressmen in Washington. Whether Coolidge took part in the discussion beyond the restatement of the administration policy of strengthening the levees, that fruitful source of "pork-barrel" graft, is unknown.

Thompson's journey was also timed to detract from the ridicule he has heaped upon himself as a result of his grotesque crusade against the "stoop-pigeons of King George." If he is to play the role in the national republican convention to which he is entitled by virtue of his domination of the Illinois republican machine he must have some other platform than that of combating British propaganda in the Chicago schools and the public library.

Most illuminating was the personnel of the Thompson en-

AT THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL MINERS' DOOR

By Fred Ellis



Red Rays

WE are informed that an assortment of A. F. of L. chiefs are on the way here to fight the injunction asked by the I. R. T. to prevent the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employees from unionizing the subway lines. A good time will be had by all, but the traction employees might as well know now as later on that those corrupt officials will not do any organizing. The winners will be the lawyers on both sides and the traction barons. Until the traction employees take the bit between their teeth and unhorse the labor fakers who are holding them in check there will be no change in the situation for the benefit of the workers.

INDEED the policy of the labor leaders in the traction situation is somewhat similar to that of the British government in India. The inhabitants of that great country are chafing under the British yoke and are actually laboring under the delusion that they could survive if the British withdrew their troops and left the natives to the mercy of the tigers. The British, being philanthropic souls, hesitate to take the Hindoos at their word, so they have appointed a commission to look into the situation. By the time this commission gets thru making its report a new situation will have developed and a new commission will have to be appointed. This tomfoolery will continue until the natives dump a commission into the Red Sea and thumb a polite Oriental nose at Great Britain. Ditto in the case of the traction situation in New York.

NO doubt you have noticed that Upton Sinclair, one of the best known of our novelists, is running a series of articles on this page. It is the best stuff he ever wrote in my opinion, and I must confess that the tribute is dragged out of me, because I am somewhat prejudiced against Sinclair. The born to the confessional I can never completely forgive an adult who fell for Woodrow Wilson's fourteen points, but it must be admitted that Sinclair did his best to atone for the days he spent sowing his patriotic wild oats. However, this is not what I picked a rod for use on Sinclair's literary anatomy just now for.

IN his chapter entitled "The Charm-Poacher," Sinclair takes occasion to hurl a brick at James Branch Cabell, one of our most advanced novelists. Cabell's crime, in Sinclair's eyes is that the author of "Jungen" contributed to the delinquency of our youth in that he excited them sexually by his Jurgenic writings, with the result that his readers might be found standing in line at dispensaries, sorry testimonials to the efficacy of Cabell's propaganda.

THIS is to laugh at Sinclair. An uncharitable person, on reading Sinclair's expedition into the wilds of Freudianism would be justified in assuming that Upton was suffering from serious polygamist repressions and was obliged to resort to extreme measures in order to survive the internal disorder. Indeed no less a celebrity than Frank Harris once said that Sinclair might write the great American novel if he only had a decent love affair. Which, means in the Harris sense, a violent love affair.

Now, Sinclair is not that kind of a person, yet thanks to our revolution-god for him. Because he is the greatest of our pamphleteers and has noble intentions. Furthermore he must have some weaknesses, otherwise he would be a greater nuisance than he is now. Any sane man must have a weak spot it is well that Sinclair errs on the moral side. What a calamity it would be if such a prolific writer as Sinclair had Cabellistic tendencies? There would be no youth left to carry on the work after three or four years of serious writing.

AS a matter of fact, ninety-nine out of every hundred persons interviewed on the subject will testify that the great majority of those suffering from the diseases so properly abhorred by Sinclair, never read a book in their lives—not even the King James version of the bible. Male adults with enough intelligence to appreciate either Cabell or Sinclair are presumably intelligent enough to keep out of harm's way. Indeed, the bathing beach episode in Sinclair's "Oil" has contributed more to his royalty chest than the excellent scenic descriptions that take up so much space in the first part of the book. And it is not surprising that this part of the novel will constitute the core of the play based on "Oil" which will be produced on Broadway by William A. Brady.

BECAUSE the famous memoirs of Charles Greville told of an illicit love affair between the mother of Queen Victoria and her secretary, Sir John Conroy, they were issued in expurgated form until last week. A hardy publisher turned the whole business loose on the public and red anger is raging in Buckingham Palace. The British monarchy is by no means the shakeliest of the few that are left but if the people are to respect it, they must be given the impression that royalty cannot be normal.

—T. J. O'FLAHERTY.

Money Writes

By Upton Sinclair

(Continued from Last Issue.)

And then "Balisand," the story of a landed gentleman of Maryland during the revolutionary war; here again is "stateliness" to the nth power, and as usual written around an article of furniture. Under an illustration in the "Dower House" book you find this caption: "The walnut sideboard, inlaid with long conch-shells in apple-wood, had rare brasses stamped with an Ionic temple. It bore Philadelphia and Georgian silver and a shameless cocktail shaker." It was gazing at this last object of joy that generated the story of Richard Bale of Balisand. We see him in the opening chapter getting elaborately drunk; he is drunk in gentlemanly and aristocratic fashion most of the way through, until he is killed in a duel over a woman. When I read this novel, I said to a friend, "This Hergesheimer is an eighteenth century Tory." My friend, a victim of the "art for art's sake" bunk, insisted that the book might be a literary exercise. But now we don't have to dispute any more, Mr. Hergesheimer has settled the matter in his spiritual confession. "Politically, I discovered, writing 'Balisand,' I was a Federalist; a party soon discredited, and—for this era—completely lost."

He goes on to tell us what he likes in life: "privilege and the exercise of privilege;" "pleasantness and security;" "time to choose neckties;" "a room with a graceful Hepplewhite table, and on it a box of Cabanas cigars—Tabacos Del Almuero—and Balkan cigarettes;" "a measure of dry gin in a glass with British ginger beer, and ice, and a few drops of the tourage, as revealing a cross section of American political corruption. The labor agents of Insull were represented in the person of John H. Walker, renegade socialist and president of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. Thomas J. Hill, who supervises the Insull interests as secretary of the "Chicago flood control conference," acted in an advisory capacity for the delegation. Len Small, who jobbed a million dollars out of the Illinois taxpayers while state treasurer and who is present governor of that state, contributed to the gayety of the occasion. The only luminary who was missing was Frank L. Smith, of Dwight, Illinois, who was trained in the Kankakee machine of Len Small and who rivalled Bill Vre of Pennsylvania in the delectable art of stealing, through bribery, a seat in the United States senate. But his place was adequately filled by the odoriferous William Lorimer, former senator from Illinois, who in 1910 was the precursor of the modern Newberrys, Vares and Smiths in buying his way into the United States senate. The difference in the case of Lorimer being that he merely instructed his agent, Lee Oneal Brown, of Streator, Illinois, a member of the state legislature, to buy the notes of a majority of the legislators with the expenditure of a few thousand dollars. In those benighted times the system of direct election of senators was not in vogue, hence it was only necessary to buy a few people instead of an army of mercenaries to debauch one's way into the cave of the winds at Washington. After a period of eclipse the peculiar talents of Mr. Lorimer are again recognized by Mr. Insull, thereby proving the truth of the bourgeois shibboleth: "Virtue is its own reward."

The one lesson to be derived by the working class is that this middle-west political machine is the instrument of Samuel Insull and other exploiters of labor. As Insull's interests have grown beyond the boundaries of Illinois and reached the proportions of a powerful national trust, so his political machine enters the arena of national politics, as a powerful, if bizarre, contribution to the industrialists who, for the present, oppose the policies of the majority of the republican party that carries out the imperialist program of Wall Street by endorsing the world court as the back door to the league of nations and in general defends the interests of finance capital in Eur-

juice of a lime." Such are the tastes of a gentleman of letters. But persons who have not sense enough to share such tastes do not need to worry; they are in no peril from my effort on my part to extend their joys." No propaganda, you see!

But these joys cost real money, and so Mr. Hergesheimer takes a trip to the fountain-head of real money in the arts, and writes a series of articles for Colonel Lorimer, describing a life among the movie stars in language of the most top-lofty stateliness. All in the sacred cause of high art we learn how Mr. Lasky ties his necktie, and how Mr. Goldwyn's car is upholstered, and how the valet at the Ambassador looks at the red suspenders which Mr. Knopf gave to Mr. Hergesheimer; we are taken the round of luncheons and dinners, and meet the exquisite young "shades in light" in their homes, and gossip with them and play cribbage, and in all my reading of the literatures of seven languages and four thousand years, I cannot recall any artist lending his fancy language to the glorifying of more empty vanity and pretense. The climax comes in the home of one of these money-stuffed dolls; the spell of Cytherea begins to steal over us, and we sit lost in it, until the beautiful "shape in light" asks what is the matter, and we reply, "I was just thinking what in the name of God I'd say if I happened to be in love with you." To this the "shape" replies, "Don't be silly," and we agree with all our heart.

The ivory tower artist goes back to Dover House and Dorothy, and we leave him in the domestic scenes he has told us about. "On the wide rug of the dining room walnut and, in the morning sunlight, the engaging shadows of the fiddle-back chairs, made a very pleasant pattern against the blanching walls." This delightful picture may be compared with a paragraph from an address delivered by Mr. Karl de Schweinitz, secretary of the Family Society of Philadelphia, a charity organization. "Of the thousand families studied in December (1926) many lacked what are the necessities of modern city life. There were 387 that had no bathtub, while another 230 were obliged to share a tub with one or more other families. Less than half of the thousand families had toilets in their houses. One hundred and ninety-one families shared a toilet indoors with one or more families; 324 families had outside toilets and 42 families were obliged to share an outside toilet with other families. There were actually 60 families that did not have running water in the house."

Our ivory tower artist describes for us his bedroom, in which he makes use of the broadest pajamas of burnt orange and cerulean and glass green. He says: "The bed in the curly maple room had a canopy like a film, a suspended tracery of frost; and under it many delicate and beautiful women had slept. . . . coiled in the white silence of winter." And against that lovely sentence let us set one from an article in the "Survey," December 15, 1925, by Dr. I. M. Rubinow, director of the Jewish Welfare Society of Philadelphia: "The working man's apartment in Philadelphia is not an apartment at all, but only two or three rooms sublet without any necessary adjustment for a separate decent family existence, for it has no private bathing or toilet facilities and very frequently no separate water supply." (To Be Continued.)

The Railway Workers' Club Dedicated to the Memory of Kuchnisterov

By MARGARET GRAHAM.

AT a time in the history of Russia, when to be a member of a Union was to be "outside the law," Kuchnisterov, a blacksmith of Moscow, organized the Railway and Transport Workers' Union. Today his memory is honored by the 1,025,000 members of the Union in the huge Railway Workers' Club of Moscow, dedicated in his name.

In contrast to the American method of luring the workers away from class consciousness after working hours, diverting their allegiance to amusements organized by Y. M. C. A.'s and fraternal organizations, the Russian workers find in the clubs organized by their own Unions, all the cultural and recreational activities they can possibly desire.

The Club to the memory of Kuchnisterov is one of 700 such institutions, all sprung to life after the Revolution. The dues paying membership of these clubs jumped from 5,300 in January 1923 to 260,000 in October 1926.

This particular club was built on the ruins of an old munitions factory, at the terminal of the Karkov Railway. It was completed in 1925 and now boasts 5,000 members, 1,500 of them women. Members pay from 5 to 40 kopeks a month, according to the amount of their salaries. (A kopek is one-half an American cent.) Members of workers' families can also join the club by paying 5 kopeks a month.

In the one brief hour at my disposal there was hardly time to get a "bird's eye view" of the countless activities all going on at the same time. First there was a district delegate conference. The beautiful meeting hall with its painted frieze of locomotives in brilliant colors seated 540 persons. It was overflowing, so that the 68,000 workers of the district must have been well represented, and this was the sixth day of the conference.

Next we went from lecture room to lecture room: in one an engineer training oilers to be locomotive assistants, in another telegraph operators being trained for the position of station master (the course takes six months); only telegraph operators are eligible for this class as they are considered the most skilled group in the industry). In another room candidates were being instructed in how to take their examinations; in another the Committee for better relations between town and village was training

surveyors to send to the villages to help their less fortunate comrades.

The Club has its own library housed in an adjoining building. In addition to magazines, the library owns 60,000 books. There is a dining room, which seats 600 workers at one time and feeds on the average 2,000 a day. In addition to the main dining room workers can get sandwiches and tea at a buffet.

The theatre has just been completed. It has 1,700 seats and is equipped with every modern appliance for lighting and shifting of scenes. Here movies alternate with legitimate drama and the store rooms in the corridors were literally bursting with wigs, masks and costumes.

Classes in art, English, French and the co-operative movement competed with the women's sewing circle and the billiard room where 30 workers were waiting their turn at the two tables.

There is a special effort to interest women in the cultural work and to get them to attend their Trade Union meetings, 30 of which are held in the club each night. For this purpose special lectures and discussions for women have been arranged and an evening nursery has been established where mothers can bring their babies and little children. Here milk and bread are served, there is a woman doctor and a nurse and there is always a member of the Young Workers' League to play with the older children. The room for babies had its ten little beds filled. Each night the doctor examines the children and once a week there are lectures for mothers.

We followed the railroad signals which point the way from room to room and finally out to the waiting automobile which the railway union had placed at our disposal. But the chauffeur, who was also a member of the union, had not been sitting "on duty," while we were inside. This was his club too, and he had spent a profitable hour in one of its many activities. At least he must have had his fill of recreation, judging by the speed with which he returned us to our hotel.

Built by workers, run by workers, uniting mothers and fathers, children and grown-ups in constructive effort—study, recreation. Engineer and oiler, station master and cleaning woman. This is a trade union institution which can well be copied in every part of the world.